

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$15. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$15. Five Copies, \$3. Ten Copies, \$5. Twenty Copies, \$9. Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers \$1.00 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country. Herald five cents per copy for three months.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

ADVERTISEMENTS, in a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, the EUROPEAN and CALIFORNIA EDITIONS.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEND ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXII. No. 13

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—CAMELEON and BANGS—OUT TO NOSE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—CAMELEON.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 314 Broadway.—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

RICHMOND'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic Theatre, Broadway.—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

DODWORTH'S THEATRE, 85 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.—THE HEAD IN THE AIR.—MURDER IN FANTASY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATHMAN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BUTTERFLY AND THE WAXWORKS.—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

THEATRE OF THE COMEDY, 205 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS: EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, MYSTERY, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING. BLACK COCK AND AFRICAN BULLFIGHT.

27,000. The secretary's report was also interesting. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Burdett and others. Twenty-one arrests were made last night for violation of the Excise law, in not closing up at the proper time. The stock market was strong yesterday. Gold closed at 154.

Business in commercial circles was extremely tight yesterday, and prices for almost all commodities ruled in favor of the purchaser. Cotton was moderately active at steady prices. Coffee was steady, with a moderate demand. On "Change" flour was quiet and 100, a 15c. lower. Wheat ruled dull and nominally 1/2c. lower. Corn and oats ruled dull and heavy. Pork and beef were steady at about previous prices. Lard was in more demand and firmer. Whiskey continued dull and nominal in the absence of business. Freight was steady, but quiet. Naval stores were extremely dull, though prices were unchanged. Petroleum was unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have files from Turkia Islands, dated at Grand Turk on the 22d of December. A commercial report, speaking of the salt crop, says:—"In consequence of all the pans being more or less damaged by the overflow during the hurricane, some time must elapse before they can be put in proper condition. It may therefore be reasonably expected that the next year's crop will be a small one. The quantity reported on hand in our last was over estimated, and does not exceed 250,000. Prices, 12c. a 12 1/2c."

Our special correspondence from Hong-Kong and Shanghai, dated on the 15th and 16th of November respectively, embraces some very interesting news from China. The writers forwarding at the same time important details of the latest trade advices and commercial and war advices from Manila, Japan and the Corea.

Our Shanghai correspondent reports a great aquatic triumph of Americans over Englishmen in the victory won at the international eight oared boat race contest of 1866, which took place at Shanghai.

Our San Francisco correspondent furnishes the report of Captain George B. Sanford, commander at Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, of an expedition against the hostile Apache Indians. Colonel T. L. Orntenden has been sent with his regiment to Union Lake, in Arizona. The mail party from Fort Laramie to Fort Philip Kearney was attacked by Indians on Friday, and barely escaped, with the loss of mules and wagons.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners at Toronto was resumed yesterday. Patrick O'Sullivan and Patrick McGee were both found guilty, but sentence in their cases was deferred until Monday, the judge stating that he had received instructions not to sentence any more for the present. All important Cabinet meetings will be held hereafter in Montreal.

Mr. E. Staples, one of the guests on board the Fleetwing during the recent ocean yacht race, has arrived in this city, and brings a detailed account of the loss of six of the crew of that vessel. We also furnish this morning interesting accounts of the voyage from the leading London papers.

A case of some interest to importers from Canada under the late Reciprocity treaty, respecting duties and exemptions, now pending before the United States Supreme Court, will be found among our law reports.

The loss of the steam tug Islander, on her trip from Baltimore to Fort Monroe on the 27th of last month, is detailed by our correspondent at the latter place.

Five negroes were taken from the Green county jail, in North Carolina, on Tuesday last, by a body of armed men and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mr. Miller.

Mayor Tompkins, of Louisville, was impeached and deposed in the spring of 1866, and another Mayor was appointed in his place. The Kentucky Court of Appeals has since decided that he was illegally deposed, and he will therefore supersede the present incumbent.

Measures are being taken in San Francisco to prevent the introduction of the cholera by the passengers recently detained in Nicaragua by reason of mistaking the connecting vessel, and among whom the cholera is reported to have broken out.

The Imperial consul at Colima recently imprisoned three European consuls for inability to pay their quota of a loan he had enforced. The occupation of Guatemala and Manzanilla is confirmed by our advices from San Francisco, but the evacuation of Asopolis is still a matter of doubt. A messenger from the Emperor of Austria left New Orleans yesterday for Mexico, bearing letters to Maximilian.

The Lower House of the Nevada Legislature ratified the constitutional amendment on Friday.

The schooner London, of San Francisco, was captured and foundered off the coast of California on the 20th instant.

A young lady named Christina Kett was found lying in her kitchen in Dayton, Ohio, on Friday with her head terribly shattered by a pistol ball. The murderer is unknown.

The steamer Equator put into Holmes' Hole dismantled recently. Twenty-one of her passengers were taken off by the steamer Chesapeake and landed in Portland yesterday.

Propositions for Improving the City of New York.—What Should be Done.

Several bills have been submitted to both the Senate and Assembly at Albany for proposed improvements of this city. Among the most important of these are the bills for opening streets and for street railways. Another bill has for its object to place all such works, as well as the public squares and places, under the Park Commissioners. The city authorities are stirring in the same matters. The Mayor has recommended the opening of Fifth avenue to the Battery. All this is very well, provided the improvements can be made without our citizens and the public being fleeced by corrupt clerks and rings.

The trouble is that when any improvement is proposed it is sure to be opposed unless these rings can fill their pockets by it. It is known that the proposed Ann street opening was a ring job.

Now, we are earnestly in favor, as we have always been, of improving this metropolis in every possible way. The business, the wealth, the attractiveness, the commanding influence and the health and pleasure of the people of this great city are promoted by making improvements. The Park is a case in point. Through great opposition we have merged the idea of such a park into the minds of our citizens. Every one now sees that the cost was a small thing compared with the benefit of that great improvement. Look at Paris and see how immensely valuable the improvements made there by the government have been. Vast as the expenditures have been the amount is repaid over and over again by the increased value in property and by the trade and money attracted there. Let us, then, undertake improvements here with large and liberal views; let our beautiful city rival Paris in attractiveness; above all, let the work of improvement be taken out of the hands of the unenlightened and corrupt men who compose the rings and cliques of our city politicians and be placed under the control of an intelligent and responsible body like the Park Commissioners. These gentlemen have shown their entire fitness for such duties by their management of the Park. Let them, then, be the Metropolitan Board of Improvement to carry out all the works proposed or that may be useful.

The proposal to open Fifth avenue to the Battery is a good one; but we go further; we say open all the avenues right through, and let us have wide open streets or avenues as well. There should be railways on all these except the Fifth avenue and Broadway. With the opening of the other avenues ample relief would be afforded for the business and swelling population of the city, without laying rails on Fifth avenue or on Broadway. The Board of Improvement should also have charge of all the public squares and beautify them as the Park has been beautified. At present the squares are

in a dilapidated condition. Imagine how much such a general plan of improvement would both relieve and ornament the city. With this carried out, in addition to the proposed Boulevards around the island and the yearly increasing beauty of the Park, New York would rival the proudest cities in the world.

But the cost—some of our timid old fogies are apt to exclaim—the cost will be too great. Not at all, if we keep the work out of the hands of the rings. It would be a profitable outlay. We should be more than compensated in the enhanced value of property, in the increase of business and in saving the time now lost in our crowded thoroughfares. Besides, the city might raise a large amount annually from privileges granted to companies to lay railways in the streets. With so many franchises as the city possesses there is no necessity to make these proposed improvements, great as they may be, burdensome to the taxpayers. We call upon the Legislature, therefore, while the subject of improving New York is engaging its attention, to pass a general and comprehensive law to carry out the improvements we have suggested in the manner proposed.

Another Shako of the Mexican Kaleidoscope.—The Liberals Bloom.

As in a country of mountains, lakes, plains and valleys, we have a new landscape with every turn in the road, so with each succeeding day's news we have a new grouping of the various pieces which form the beautiful combinations of the Mexican kaleidoscope. Our despatch from Brownsville, Texas, of the 6th instant shows that the liberals of the Juarez party are carrying everything before them. They had entered and occupied Guadalupe, the capital of the State of Jalisco, the capital of Aguascalientes, the city of Guadalajara, and the important city of San Luis Potosi; thus, across the whole breadth of the republic, driving the imperialists before them towards the city of Mexico. Meantime, President Juarez on December 13 had arrived and established his headquarters in the city of Durango, another important advance towards "the halls of the Montezumas," while of Ortega, who claims to be the legal President, we hear nothing.

The calling in of the French troops, preparatory to their evacuation of the country, will account for these successes of the liberals. They simply advance, as the French reserves, from point to point, are withdrawn, while Maximilian and Miramon, with their French and Austrian volunteers and their Mexican levies, raised with the funds of the church party, are preparing for a hot reception of Juarez in the valley of Mexico. We conjecture that Miramon is to be the active commander-in-chief of Max, with the departure of Basadre and Castelnau, and from his established abilities as a skilful and dashing soldier, he will be apt to astonish Juarez some day if the latter in moving forward shall fail to keep his various advancing columns within supporting distance of each other. Any failure of this sort may result, from Miramon's central position, in the cutting up of the liberal forces in detail.

Our latest advices from the city of Mexico were of the 28th of December, at which time a detachment of liberals under cover of an attack upon the imperial suburban post of San Augustine, had succeeded in getting from liberal sympathizers in the capital a contribution of two hundred thousand dollars in money and several hundred stands of arms. From this it would appear that immediately around the Mexican capital liberal guerrillas abound, and only await the approach of Juarez to be fused into his army. Maximilian, however, is in for a fight; but whether he will hold out till the 1st of March, when the French troops are to embark for France, or be compelled at last to retire under their protection, the rapid current of events around him will soon determine. The commander of the Austrian frigate Dandolo, at Vera Cruz, who had gone up to Orizaba to consult his imperial Majesty in reference to his departure, has reported that his Majesty's lately contemplated return to Europe has been indefinitely postponed. But still the Dandolo ("blind old Dandolo,") remained at Vera Cruz at the service of his Majesty in view of the chances and accidents of war. It would be a little curious but not surprising if the ship with the Prince on board, and his Mexican movables, should bring up the rear of Napoleon's aqueduct in March, returning with his veterans homeward. This, at all events, would be a very appropriate winding up of Napoleon's grand Mexican idea, Emperor and empire, master and man, marshals, generals, troops, camp followers, goods and chattels, bag and baggage, all packing off together.

Mazzini's Last Address to the Romans.

Joseph Mazzini may be a good man—a great man, judged from a certain standpoint. No one, however, who has been watchful of his career can refuse to admit that he is one of those impracticable visionaries of whom the world has had enough. His theories are too Utopian even for the nineteenth century. His address to the Romans, which we published in full yesterday, will not convince the world of his growing wisdom, or that he is becoming more alive to the true character of the times. It is but a reiteration of sentiments which he has already expressed times without number. Italy has gained nothing, because she is not a republic. A united kingdom is worse than valueless, because Rome is not to be its centre. Joseph Mazzini was once a Roman Triumvir. With Joseph Mazzini at their head the Italian people may secure for themselves their proper place among the nations, but not otherwise. Such talk, we have little doubt, will be estimated at its proper value by the Italian people and by the world in general. It is difficult to resist the conviction while reading this address that Mazzini's chief regret is that the sensible aspirations of the Italians have been crowned with success rather than by means of his influence. Mazzini, in fact, is a kind of Italian Wendell Phillips. Both are equally visionary. We notice, however, in the Yankee occasionally a practical turn of mind to which the Italian can make no pretensions. Our advice to Mazzini and to the Romans is to let well alone.

TAKING IT HARD.—The illustrations Forney says "there has never been so studied a violation of public sentiment and public decency" as the nomination of Cameron for United States Senator. Forney ought to be a judge of violations of public decency.

## General Beauregard and the New York Herald.

General Beauregard has taken unnecessary trouble to explain the statements attributed to him in an article published in the HERALD some two weeks since. In this explanation, which he commences by saying "the HERALD is in error," he does not alter a single one of the statements attributed to him by us. We willingly concede the fact upon which the General lays so much stress, that he "made no speech at Canton or elsewhere to those excursionists." There is a difference we admit—rather than discuss so useless a point—between a set speech and a declaration made in a conversational way. But the General says in his card to the New Orleans Times that he "conversed freely" with the excursionists. The point is, therefore, not whether we are to call the manner of his delivering his opinions a speech, but whether what he said agrees with our statement. In the article to which the General alludes, we make him say three very important things:—First, He "declared that he was in favor of a consolidated government." Second, The war had settled the question of State rights. Third, That if it were in his power he would not restore the institution of slavery. Compare these points with what the General admits having stated in his conversation with the excursionists. We quote from his published card:—"First, 'In conversation with the excursionists, I used the words 'consolidated government' when speaking of the United States government.' Second, That the South 'having appealed to arbitration of arms, yielded to the decision which was given against it; that I believed the people of the South were now willing to accept the constitution as made by the war and understood by the Supreme Court.' Third, 'I said also that in my opinion the questions of secession and slavery were forever settled, and so far as I was concerned, under no circumstances would I countenance any effort to revive them.' No right minded person can say, after comparing what is attributed on the one side and admitted on the other, that we have done the General any injustice. His explanation of the expression 'consolidated government' was for him to make, not for us; but he cannot blame us for giving the very words he used. As we have already said, we waive the question of a speech, which is quite immaterial, in fact, surrender it unconditionally; but we hold that, in the plith and marrow of the thing, the HERALD is not in error.

The Pope and the Scotch Protestants.

One of the items of cable intelligence printed by us yesterday is to the effect that "an interdict has been laid upon the continuance of religious services in the Scotch Protestant church, and that a similar step is contemplated with regard to the services held in the American chapel." There is more in this than appears. What can it mean? Does the Holy Father wish to signalize the closing hours of his temporal sovereignty by an act which may be called the climax of intolerance? This, we fear, is the light in which this intelligence will generally be read. We much mistake if the true explanation is not very different. The world has become tolerably familiar with the anti-popish tendencies of the Scottish Protestants—tendencies which have been prominent since the days of the iconoclast John Knox till the present time. It is scarcely possible for these enthusiasts to be other than jubilant over the apparently unhappy condition into which the affairs of the Holy See have fallen. The prophetic years have been accomplished. The prayers of generations have at last been answered. Anti-Christ has fallen. The last wretched rags have been torn from the scarlet woman. We seriously suspect that in the excess of their joy they have overlooked the fact in their public devotions, that they are still enjoying the protection of the system they despise. It is smart and rather becoming in the old gentlemen to read them a lesson of common politeness. Bad breeding is always most effectively corrected when promptly rebuked. If our American friends have fallen into the same error they have no cause of complaint if they are similarly corrected.

Hungary and Austria.—Denk's Address.

It will be seen by a telegram which we print to-day that Austria's difficulties are by no means ended. This is Hungary's opportunity, and her leaders are evidently resolved to take advantage of it. Hungary wishes autonomy, at least such autonomy as is compatible with her continued connection with the Austrian empire. M. Denk and the more moderate party who act with him have no desire that that connection should cease, but it can only be maintained by the Emperor of Austria consenting to rule as the constitutional head of the Hungarian Kingdom. The plan according to which the Emperor proposes to reorganize the entire Austrian army ignores Hungarian rights and is opposed to the autonomy which is demanded. M. Denk warns the Emperor that the scheme will be fatal, and adjures him to concede the claims of Hungary. When the moderate party are taking this view of the case there is but one of two alternatives possible—either the Emperor must yield or civil war is inevitable. The Hungarians are in no mood to retire from their position. If, therefore, the Emperor is foolish enough to provoke civil war in the present condition of the empire it will be but one illustration more of the fatuity which sometimes attends a falling house.

JOHN IN ALBANY.—The present session of the Legislature promises to be as prolific in jobs as any of its predecessors. There is already a powerful lobby at the State capital looking after the interests of the several projects by which philanthropic individuals hope to confer benefits upon the citizens of New York, including railroads, piers and wharves, warehouses, commissions and what not. Now that the exciting contest over the United States Senatorial question is ended, the work of the lobby upon more personal matters will commence in earnest, and we expect that the next few weeks will develop a budget of schemes that will eat the jobs of former sessions, into the shade and render them by comparison very pignoneau affairs.

THE OPENING OF THE AMAZON.—We have the news from Brazil that the Emperor has decreed the opening of the mighty Amazon, the Tocantins—a great river—and the San Francisco to the trade of all nations. What a field is here laid open in the imperial Amazon for Yankee enterprise; what a world of wealth is offered along that line of stream, dashes & vast

empire under the equator, and the most prolific under the sun in its natural productions of articles of commerce. The Emperor of Brazil is evidently an enlightened monarch, who wishes to see the vast resources of his empire developed and brought into play, as the surest method of strengthening his government at home and abroad.

The Missouri Difficulty Explained.

Much trouble has existed for quite a considerable length of time in certain counties in Missouri, where law and social order have been long unknown. Much has been published from time to time in regard to this state of things, and men of high position and experience have been called upon to explain the cause and devise a remedy. General Grant gave it up; General Frank Blair, who knows everything, failed to make anything of it; Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has met with no better success; and all that General Sherman could say was that it would "blow over." Finally the HERALD came to the rescue, as in the case of Juarez, who was found by our correspondent, after every one else gave up the search.

We sent to Missouri one of our correspondents, who, after a comparatively short time spent in the investigation of the mystery, is enabled to give the public, through the medium of our columns, a clear and true account of the whole affair. An explanation of a state of things supposed to be inextricably confused is now easy. The facts are that the counties of Lafayette and Jackson have long been scourged by a band of outlaws and ruffians under the leadership of one Clemmens, who acted independently of all party feelings, and robbed and murdered indiscriminately; and that a party of militia sent against him, under the command of one Montgomery, behaved in the most scandalous manner, increasing instead of lessening the evils they were required to put a stop to. The only good thing Montgomery did was to shoot down Clemmens, and even that was done in a reprehensible manner. After this act, one militia company was withdrawn from the disturbed district, signaling its departure by the robbery of every person between Lexington and St. Louis, and obliging those people to hold a meeting in order to devise some means of defending life and property and enforcing the laws without the aid of State troops. Our correspondent mentions the fact that returned confederate soldiers are in no way responsible for these troubles, but have behaved in the most exemplary manner, even to the extent of offering their services to assist in "cleaning out" Clemmens' gang. These offers will probably never be accepted, while it is possible that with the death of Clemmens the gang may disperse and General Sherman's prediction be verified. In the meantime, however, the government should send to Lexington a body of United States troops to be used against the desperadoes should they again show their faces. Why was General Grant's order to this effect countermanded in Washington a short time since? We see no reason why so wise a step should not have been adopted, unless we suppose that there are certain men in Washington anxious that the troubles should continue in order to make political capital out of them. Quite likely.

Big and Little Ships at Sea.—There is an old distich which says:—

Little boats should keep near shore;  
Larger ones may venture more.

And this idea was generally applied to the late yacht race, even by old skipper accustomed to measure the safety of a vessel for an Atlantic trip by its size, and to regard a ship under four or five hundred tons as unfit for the risks of the passage. Captain Samuels, of the Henrietta, however, tells a different story. He says in his log of his late cruise:—"How hard to lay to in such a race; but few ships in my thirty years' experience could run in the trough of the sea so long as this little plaything did." And so, according to the experience of Captain Samuels, the old couplet should read:—

Heavy craft should keep near shore;  
Little yachts may venture more.

ABOUT GUN CONTRACTS.—The House the other day resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate "what contracts for firearms, rifles, carbines and pistols have been made since April 5, 1864; with whom contracted and the price paid for each arm; whether any contract for arms has been extended or renewed, and if so, with whom, for what length of time, and for what number; whether there has been an increase of price upon any original contract for arms or upon any extension or renewal, and if so for what amount and to whom given; whether any contract for arms has been sublet by the contractor, and if so upon what conditions." What does it all mean? Is there a quarrel as to the division of the spoils among contractors and the friends of contractors? This communication will be full of interest to the people, who pay the taxes.

THE DAY OF REST.—The Sabbath was divinely appointed, and is generally observed through Christendom as a day of rest; but within this Metropolitan district to-day, among the officers and the victims of the Excise law, it will be anything but a day of rest, if we may judge from the preparations of Saturday.

BOLD ROBBERY IN EXCHANGE PLACE.

Early yesterday afternoon a daring robbery of \$13,137 in gold certificates was perpetrated in Exchange place. It seems that Henry Ergot, an old man, residing at No. 78 Delancey street, in the employ of Martin Mass & Co.'s banking house, No. 48 Exchange place, entrusted with the above named amount, was descending the stairs of Nos. 50 and 52 of the above named street, when a young man, jostling against him, snatched a package of gold bearing notes which Mr. Ergot held in his hand, and decamped with his booty so suddenly that no traces of him could be found. The thief was about twenty-one years old, dressed in short brown coat and black trousers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT